name! vacious Republican Senators whore he thought were true friends of the hill. said that it might require nearly all Democrate to defeat observious amond-My Climst'or and the President East stated that he had some for a complete disagreement with the Senatorie awyers who were trying to injure or defeat the bill naming Senutor Knox in addition to Senators Sproner and Foraker; that the President stated extending and deliberately the inside open which he thought there afought he ecoperation, vis., an amendment expressly granting a court review, but limiting if to

(1) An imputer whether the commission harf getact harpored the authority after eyes was his expression; it's And whether ff had violated the constitutional rights of the carrier. Mr. Chandler stated that the President repeated that he had reached a final decision that the right of raview should be then limited; that thee for he would go and no further; that his decision mounted by complementales.

'Mr Chandler further east he told the President he believed it highly probable that the greater part of the Democrats would join in the President's limitation of the court, but that Mr. Bailey and myself would urge in addition some prohibt ion of the courts from issuing ex parts infunctions; and he said that the President opped him, saying that he need not enfarge upon this point because he was heartily in favor of such a restriction of

"On the next day, Sunday, April 1, I repeated to Senator Bailey Mr. Chandler's statements, and that day or Monday morning informed Mr. Chandler that we did not be lieve there could be any difficulty in coming to an understanding on the basis proposed by the President; and on the evening of Monday Mr. Chandler told me he had so assured the President and asked him not to be disturbed by the newspaper items growing out of the talk about Senator Long's amendment published in the newspapers as one agreed upon at a White House conference on Saturday.

"Mr. Chandler and I continued to see each other every day, and on April & I told him of the existing situation-that there was no trouble and that progress was being made; and he went to the White House to make a favorable report to the President. On laturday, April 7, I was called to South Carolina, but saw Mr. Chandler and gave him the substance of an interview with Mr. Bailey on that day, which had indicated that everything was going as we could

"On Wednesday, April 11, I had a full talk with Mr. Chandler, who afterward on that day informed me had reported to the President. Mr. Chandler told me that he had on April 8 conferred with Senator Allison and had asked him to intervene in the conferences that were going on, and that Mr. Allison had agreed to do so and that the President had seen Senator Allison

"On April 13 Mr. Chandler informed me that he was sure that Mr. Bailey and I had better confer, not only with him, but also with Attorney-General Moody, as a representative of the President and his trusted adviser on the law points involved.

MOODY IN PERFECT ACCORD.

"Therefore, on April 15, by an arrangement made by Mr. Chandler, Mr. Bailey and I had a long conference with Mr. Moody, which we found ourselves in perfect accord with him, except that there was a difference of opinion on the question whether the prohibition of injunction should be only until after notice and hearing and not sarily until the final decision of the case. There was absolute accord from the first on the proposition that the court review should be limited to the inquiry whether the commission had exceeded its authority or violated the carrier's constitutional

After talking over the said: 'I will send you what I understand to be the kind of an amendment we can agree on and which I think you will accept.'
Mr. Moody on the following day sent a typewritten draft of a memorandum of our joint views to Mr. Bailey, and I have the

original here. "The morning after the Democratic conference I went to see Mr. Moody alone and told him not to be alarmed by the newspaper reports; that we could, I felt sure. get twenty-six votes and possibly one or two more for the proposed amendment, and if the President was certain of twenty Republican votes it was a sure thing.

EVERTHING AGREED UPON.

"Subsequently Mr. Chandler made another appointment with Mr. Moody and Mr. Bailey and I saw him at the Department of Justice. The conference was brief and one or two slight verbal changes were made in the proposed amendment and everything was agreed upon; the understanding being would work together with the President to get the necessary votes to pass it. Mr. Moody expressed the doubt whether President Roosevelt could get enough Republicans to pass the Bailey proviso, but felt sure the Overman amendment would go. But he declared it to be the President's fixed purpose to insist on the Long amendment as to a narrow court

"With this draft made by Mr. Moody before me I prepared a brief amendment, which was offered in the Senate on May 3. The day before I had talked with Senator Allison concerning such a condensed amendment and on the morning of the third I

The Weather.

The centre of the Southern high pressure had not advanced perceptibly from its position of Friday on the south Atlantic Coast, but had contracted somewhat, thereby gaining greater force, and was sending winds from a southerly quarter and much warmer weather into all sections of the country east of the Rocky Mountains and north of the Gulf States, although it was slightly warmer even in the latter section. The greatest advances in temperature were in Michigan and the Lake regions. There were low pressure areas covering the West and Northwest, except the Pacific Coast, where the barometer was rising.

Thunderstorms and rain occurred in the Lake regions and the north Atlantic States and unsettled conditions with scattered rains prevailed in the West. In the Southern States the weather was

In this city the day was fair and warmer in the morning, becoming cloudy and threatening in the afternoon; wind, light to fresh southerly; average humidity, 69 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at F A. M., 30:30; 3 P. M., 30:16. The temperature yesterday as recorded by the official thermometer is shown in the annexed table:

Highest temperature, 71°, at 3 P. M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

north portion; fair and cooler to-morrow; brish For New England, showers to-day and cooler in north portion; fair to-morrow; brisk southwest

shifting to west winds.

For eastern Pennsylvagia, Delaware and Maryland, fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh to brish For New Jersey, fair to-day and warmer on the

coast: fair to morrow and cooler in the interior increasing southwest winds.

For the District of Columbia and Virginia, fair to-day: partly cloudy to-morrow: fresh southwest

For western New York, showers and thunder-storms to-day, and cooler in eastern portion; partly cloudy to-morrow; fresh to brisk west winds.

sent to him a copy with a letter, he being there earle he the Portland.

"firring the paried covered by this statetone, from March it to May e, Mr. Bulley and I much constant afforts to learn the sortiments of Democratic Senstors and Almy conformed with a few Requisitores, and we informed Mr. Chandler and Mr. only that there was no doubt of the pasorga through the Soute of the amountwould adhere to his programme. We find he assistence that any change was intended the afternoon of May 4, when the President symmened the thirty-six newseasur correspondence to our and here film at the Wides House."

MODBY AMERICANT PRODUCED There was some lengther at points in he reading of Mr. Fillman's statement When he got through he produced the amendment which he exid had been propared by Attorney-the neral Money after ournew with Senator Bulley and himself. 'Mayor it road!" orted anyonat Democratic

"Let it be read," answered Mr. Tillman. This stuff has been handled about so exanalysis that it is almost namenting to hear it any more. But I will let it go in. The amendment, which was read, pro-

vided for narrow court review and restriction upon the issuing of injunctions against rate fixing orders. Mr. Tillman's time had expired then, but

other Senators wanted him to go on, and he did so. His previous statement flad been typewritten, but when his time was extended he spoke without notes in his usual free and easy style.

HEARS OF PRESIDENT'S CHANGE OF MIND. He went on to tell how he had heard Friday night a week ago that the President had called newspaper correspondents to the White House on that day and had notified the country through them that "the then baby Allison amendment" was all he had wanted. Ex-Senator Chandler had brought him the news, and Mr. Chandler was much excited. Then Mr. Tillman went to Senator Bailey and they went to see Attorney-General Moody, whom Mr. Tillman called "the fourth conspirator," the others being Mr. Bailey, Mr. Chandler and himself. "He was absolutely innocent of any such purpose on the part of the President and so stated," said Mr. Tillman. Senator Allison, Mr. Tillman declared, assured him that there were twenty-two Republicans for the Moody amendment which had just been read. Continuing, Mr. Tillman said in part: "I shall not pursue the argument. I presume it is useless. The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. Aldrich] has resumed control

of the Republicans. 'As for the treatment of me, as for the failure to say to those with whom he had sought to enter into negotiations that he had changed his mind, the failure to notify, suppose, although I do not know, the Attorney-General that he had changed his mind, that negotiations were off, that he could get all he wanted from the Republicans without any help from us. I shall say nothing. I leave the facts to go to the country and let the people of the United States judge whether Theodore Roosevelt is entitled to the glory and honor of the rate legislation originally conceived by the Democratic conventions in the last three campaigns and demanded in our platforms; whether we have not missed a golden opportunity to enact a really effective law and thus give the relief which the people demand."

THE PRESIDENT'S DENIAL. It was several hours after Mr. Tillman had concluded that Mr. Lodge spoke for the President. He explained that the statements attributed to the President about Senators Foraker, Spooner and Knox seemed to be so unlikely to be correct and so unjust that he had secured an official

report of what was said by Mr. Tillman. "I then took the liberty of calling up the White House by telephone," continued Mr. dge. "It was the most rapid way of reaching the President, and I took down the statement which he made to me over the telephone, and which I will now read to the Senate, because I think it is important that it should go to the country with the allegation which I have just read. I read to the President over the telephone the sentence which I have just read to the Senate, and he said in reply that the statement which I had read to him, attributed to him by Mr. Chandler, was a deliberate and unqualified falsehood; that Senator Foraker's name was never mentioned at all in conversation; that Senator Spooner's name was only mentioned by him to express a cordial approval of Senator Spooner's amend-

Quoting the President directly, Senator Lodge said: "'As to Senator Knox, I (the President) said that I did not agree with portion of his proposed amendment, but that I thought he made out a very strong argument for asserting affirmatively the

urisdiction or authority of the courts. "I think," continued Mr. Lodge, "that it is a mere act of justice to allow this statement to go out with that which was read and which was attributed to the late Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. William E.

STATEMENT THE PRESIDENT DIDN'T DENY. Mr. Bailey-Will the Senator from Massachusetts be good enough to tell the Senate whether the President admits that he sent ex-Senator Chandler to see the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. Lodge-I did not cross-question him in regard to that statement made by the Senator from South Carolina, for I had not heard the statement myself and the President, of course, has not heard or read one word of it. I imagine that to-morrow, when he has the opportunity of reading the statement in full, he will make reply to it in such manner as to satisfy the utmos

curiosity of the Senator from Texas. Mr. Bailey-It was not a matter of curiosity. If it were true that the President of the United States had not requested, through the ex-Senator from New Hampshire this conference with the Senator from South Carolina that also ought to go into the Record, because I take it that the Senator from South Carolina is just as willing as the Senator from Massachusetts for

the President of the United States tollieve the full benefit of the truth. But I think it is also important for those of me on this sele who have had no communication with the President and also leave had recommended to the President and also leave had recommended to know whother an ex-manning of this body is to assume that authority not granted to him to spank for the President.

Mr. Ledge—It must be perfectly devices to the leave from Toward that from what

to the Senutor from Toxas that from what hove read the President admire fully that he does not seek in any way to deny it there has hard a componentially with Shoulder 'handler on the satiseet, as he had had with dozona and scores of other men, with Senators of both parties in this chamber. More than that, of course, cannot be said, or the whole statement is not before the

CHARDLES PREPARES A STATEMENT. and: "I do not open to make any statement concerning the controversy at the present time. I have prepared a state. ment, which may and which may not me the light of day. I want to read the Record o-morrow morning and learn all that was eated upon this matter

Mr. Chandler would not say what cirsmatance or fact which he might learn from the reading of the Record would infunner him either to make his statement or to withhold it from publication. taked if he would confirm or deny the statement that he had acted as envoy between President and Senator Tillman Mr.

Chandler said: You would not expect me to say that enator Tillman had tolds a falsehood,

PROGRESS ON THE RATE BILL several Features of the So-Called Alifson

Compromise Are Adopted. WASHINGTON, May 12. The Senate today adopted several features of the socalled Allison compromise, including the court review provision. Efforts were made to change the court review amendment. Certain changes offered by Senator Bacon to limit judicial review were rejected, 22 to 46, all the Democrats except Mr. Teller voting for them and all the Republicans except Mr. La Follette against. An amendment of Mr. La Follette, forbidding Federal Judges who owned railway stock or bonds or who accepted passes from deciding any railway case, was defeated, 40 to 27, Messrs. Gallinger and McCumber being the only Republicans who voted with Mr La Follette for it. Mr. McLaurin revived this amendment, which was strongly condemned as a reflection on the judiciary, but it was laid on the table, 49 to 23.

A slight change in the Allison court re view amendment was accepted when the amendment was offered. This provided merely that a suit against the Interstate Commerce Commission might be brought at any time after the commission's rate fixing order had been issued. The court review amendment was adopted without demand for a roll call. As agreed to it reads as follows:

"The venue of suits brought in any of the Circuit Courts of the United States to enjoin, set aside, annul or suspend any order or requirement of the Commission, shall be in the district where the carrier avainst whom such order or requirement may have been made has its principal operating office, and may be brought at any time siter such order is promulgated; and if the order or requirement been made a gainst two or more carriers, then in the district where any one of said earriers has its principal operating office; and if the carrier has its principal operating office in the District of Columbia; then the venue shall be in the district where said carrier has its principal office, and jurisdiction to hear and determine such suits is hereby vested in such courts."

The Allison amendment extending to hearings and applications for preliminary injunctions the provision of the act for expediting such cases was adopted.

Mr. Overman tried unsuccessfully to have the Senate accept his amendment provid ing that preliminary injunctions should not be granted without notice and hearing, and then Mr. Allison proposed his own amendment on that phase of the legislation., It was adopted by a vote of 78 to 3, the negative votes being cast by Clarke of Arkansas and Morgan and Pettus of Alabama, all Democrats. The text of the amendment follows:

Provided, that no injunction, interlocutory order or decree suspending or restraining the enforcement of an order of the commission shall be granted, except on hearing, after not less than five days notice to the commission. An appeal may be taken from any interlocutory order or decree granting or continuing an injunction in any suit, but shall lie only to the Supreme Court of the United States: provided, further, that the appeal must be taken within thirty days from the entry of such order or decree, and t shall take precedence in the Appellate Court over all other causes, except causes

of like character and criminal causes. After some minor amendments were adopted Senator Daniel offered an amendment providing in cases of court review for carrying before the court the evidence taken by the Interstate Commerce Commission. To this Senator Foraker sug-

gested some modifications. After an hour had been consumed in discussing Mr. Daniel's proposition Mr. Tillman tried to secure an agreement setting a day for a vote on the rate bill. Mr. Hale objected. Too much time had been given to the court review features and not enough to other matters, he said. He regarded the enlargement of the interstate commission's personnel as quite as important, and yet no attention had been given to it.

The Senate was unable to agree upon the Daniel amendment when at 6 o'clock it adjourned until 11 o'clock Monday morn-

Col. Crowder Ordered From San Francisco

to Washington. WASHINGTON, May 12.-The War Department has issued orders for Col. Enoch H. Crowder of the Judge Advocate-General's Department to return from San Francisco to Washington and become Acting Judge Advocate-General of the army in the absence of Gen. George B. Davis. Gen. Davis will go to Europe in a few weeks to represent the United States in the Geneva Red Cross conference.

Correct Arras for Min

Have you ever appreciated the advantage of being able to try on a new style garment, judging its adaptability to your needs without being under obligation to purchase?

Ready-to-wear apparel for all occasions—best qualities only.

George G. Brijamin Broadway, Cor. 36 252

PEIRCE REPLIES TO M'WADE.

DESIES ALL THE CHARGES MADE AGEARNIE MEM

tto save the Sections to Accept the Tiger Stin Sing, but Pound to Packet With Execut the that Shipped Prone Cities Sections Charges Against Section.

WARRESTON, May 12. Assistant Secrery Poirce of the State Department made are extended gaply to-clay inform the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to the charges brought against him before the same onnnittee recently by Robert M. McWade, former Consul-General at Canton, who was removed from office following Mr. Petros's report upon his rrip of imspection to the American Consulator of the Far East. Mr. Petros was hourd in executive asseton. He was not questioned by the committee to any extent, but opportunity was given him to make a full and free statement.

Mr. Petros first took up the charge made by Mr. McWade that he (McWade) had been

perced into giving Mr. Petros a valuable tides alter cud. When I went with McWade into his private apartment," said Mr. Peirce, "he called my attention to a tiger skin rug and, as he seemed to expect me to admire it. I courtemnly made a remark on its heauty. McWade then urged me to accept it, which I declined to do. On a subsequent

it, which I declined to do. On a subsequent occasion he again urged me to accept it, and I again declined. He then asked me to accept a set of taskwood furniture, which I declined and said. 'You understand, Mr. McWade, that I cannot accept any gifts from you, and do not want your teakwood furniture or your tiger skin rug or anything else.'

Mr. Peirce then went on to say that he was greatly surprised when he returned to Washington to find that the tiger skin rug had been packed with some effects which he had left in China to he shipped to him. He explained his failure to return the rug until the day when Mr. McWade made his charges against him, two years after it had been shipped from China, by saying that his effects had been placed in storage and that when he found it he did not know Mr. McWade's whereabouts. Afterward, because of the pressure of public business, it passed out of his mind.

Mr. Peirce made a detailed denial of the other charges which Mr. McWade made against him, and then went on to elaborate upoh his bwn charges against Mr. McWade as set. forth in his confidential report to

other charges which Mr. McWade made against him, and then went on to elaborate upoh his war charges against Mr. McWade as set forth in his confidential report to the State Department. Supporting his statements, Mr. Peirce read a letter which Secretary Taft had written to the late Secretary Hay while Mr. Taft was Governor of the Philippines, concerning McWade The letter in part follows.

"I have read McWade's attack upon Richardson. I have no doubt that Richardson is a fraud, nor have I any doubt that McWade is a fraud. McWade is an able man, but he is a thoroughly bad one. McWade has become suddenly virtuous now, and, finding that Richardson was lending his name to some Chinaman for business, he attacked him. This only carries out the theory, which I believe is correct, of two thieves falling out and one using his official position to get even with the other."

This letter was written in consecution with

This letter was written in connection with This letter was written in connection with the charge against McWade of assisting Chinamen illegally to get into Manila. Richardson was one of the men who signed the request for McWade's removal from

the request for McWade's removal from office.

Mr. Peirce also submitted the statements of others, including Rear Admiral Evans, Gifford Pinchot, chief of the Bureau of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture, Lieutenant Commander Sims, U. S. N., and Lieut. Pope, U. S. N., tending to support the charges which he made against McWade. Lieut. Pope said he had heard McWade call the King of England a vite name in the presence of three prominent Englishmen.

"And they did not resent it?" asked Representative Towne.

"Not so far as I know," said Mr. Peirce.

"I would like to know where there are three prominent Americans who would not resent, under such circumstances," said Mr. Tow e, "such a name applied to the President of the United States."

The remainder of Mr. Peirce's statement was a reiteration of his charges against Mr. McWade.

GOMPERS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Asks His Influence in Behalf of the Pearre Anti-Injunction Bill. WASHINGTON, May 12.-Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison, president and/secretary, respectively, of the American Federa tion of Labor, called on President Roosevelt this afternoon to present a long letter, signed by Mr. Gompers, bearing upon the anti-injunction bills now pending in Congress. It was submitted in accordance with a suggestion made by the President at the interview of March 21, when the so-called "bill of grievances" was laid before Mr.

"bill of grievances" was laid before Mr. Roosevelt.

In his communication Mr. Gompers directs the attention of the President to the status of what is known as the anti-injunction bills, with a view "to enlist your legitimate influence in our behalf in order that realization and not disappointment shall await us at the end of the present session of Congress."

Mr. Gompers informs the President that the federation caused to be made by thor-

he federation caused to be made by thoroughly competent lawyers a very careful study of the subject of the jurisdiction of the court to grant injunctive relief, with a

the court to grant injunctive relief, with a view to ascertaining not how great, but how small a demand labor could afford to make upon Congress, which, being complied with, "would give the relief to which we are clearly entitled."

The American Federation of Labor favors the passage of what is known as the Pearre anti-injunction bill and is opposed to the passage of the Gilbert bill. Opposition to the latter measure is based on the ground that its enactment "might be made a pretext for denying us the substantial relief to which we will never cease believing we are entitled."

Mr. Gompers complains that the Presi-

to which we will never cease believing we are entitled."

Mr. Gompers complains that the President has been placed in the position of indorsing the Gilbert bill, and he suggests that he communicate to the House Committee on Judiciary his exact sentiments on the pending anti-injunction measures. Here is a passage from Mr. Gompers's letter in which he refers to the attitude of Congress toward the anti-injunction bills:

"Of course we hesitate to accuse any committees of Congress of being actuated by inproper motives and hostile purposes, notwithstanding we might have sufficient substantial grounds for such an accusation."

The letter concludes as follows

"In closing I would say that I should feel remise in my duty if I did not again remind you of the vital interests which all workingmen, and, in fact, all men, have in putting a stop to judicial usurpations, which will, unless checked, lead inevitably to the destruction of man's most important constitutional rights."

Senator Heyburn Seriously III.

WASHINGTON, May 12.-Senator W. B Heyburn of Idaho is seriously ill in his apartments at Stoneleigh Court, and his apartments at Stoneleigh Court, and his family and friends are more concerned to-night over his case than at any time since his illness began.

The Senator has been suffering from a recurrence of appendicitis, which attacked him first last November. His case has become complicated by 'kidney and stomach , trouble. The last attack occurred about two weeks ago, and since then the Senator has not left his bed. His temperature has been as high as 104 a number of times the past week and his vitality is very low. Three physicians attend him.

Secretary Root Rents the Morton House WASHINGTON, May 12.-Secretary of State Root has rented the house at Rhode Island avenue and Scott Circle owned and recently occupied by Levi P. Morton, former Vice-President. It was the Russian Embasy wien Count Cassian was Ambasador. The house is an imposing one, built of red brick and brown stone, and contains about thirty rooms. Saks & Company

Broadway

platted models.

Tailored Suits for Women

We would invite your interest to the rapre-

sentative collection of radically new models

designed for the new season's service.

TAILORED SUITS of checked and striped

taffeta sitk, in entirely new Prench models, \$29,50, \$39,50, \$48.00

SILK DRESSES of plain raffets and polks

dot silks, in new secondian plaited madels,

PRINCESS DRESSES of plate toffete

WALKING SKIRTS of platds, striped and

checked wool fabrics, in sunburst accordion platted models. \$9.50 to \$14.50

RIDING HABITS, custom tailored, with

side saddle or divided skirt, for summer

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY.

\$30 Tailored Suits at \$19.50

Of fancy worsteds and gray Panama cloths

in light stripes, checks and mixtures. Eton

model, braid trimmed, with Princess skirt.

\$35 Tailored Suits at \$24.00

Of imported worsteds and Panama cloths

in light mixtures, checks and stripes, Plaited,

silk trimmed Eton model, with sunburst

\$40 Tailored Suits at \$29.50

New 34 inch coat model of imported wor-

steds in stripes, checks, plaids and mixtures.

\$22,50 to \$29 Suits at \$14.50

About one hundred suits in a variety of

models, fashioned of worsteds in mixtures,

herringbone weaves and diagonals and of

Panama cloth in various colors. Sizes for

\$15 to \$18.50 Coats at \$10.00

A variety of box fitted and pony models,

\$29.50 to \$39 Coats at \$19.50

Fancy silk Eton and pony coats, together

\$22.50 to \$25 Coats at \$14.50

Tourist and covert coats, together with

We Are Prepared To Accept Furs and

Fur Garments For Storage

FOR MONDAY, MAY FOURTEENTH.

Sale of Oxfords for Women

Pumps, Oxfords and Ties designed for

Spring and Summer service, with turn or

Regularly \$5.00. At \$3.85

Pumps of patent leather, gun metal calf or white

Saxon Ties of patent leather, kidskin or gun metal kid.

Regularly \$3.50. At \$2.45

Christy Ties of patent leather, calfskin or with patent

vamp and gun metal kid top; turn soles, Cuban heels.

Gibson Ties of patent leather or dull kid, large evelets

Oxford Ties of kidskin, with kid or patent tip, Cuban

Christy or Gibson Ties of white canvas, with welted

Gibson Ties of patent leather or white buckskin.

Du Barry Ties of patent leather or tan kidskin.

Christy Ties of patent leather or tan calfskin.

welted soles. Cuban or Louis XV. heels.

with coats of black broadcloth and voile.

women, misses and small women.

fashioned of tan covert, silk lined.

broadcloth coats.

Sizes for misses and small women.

accordion plaited skirt.

Of linen, in natural or white,

Of worsteds, summer weight,

Exclusive Dress Waists

334 to 34th St.

A diversified and pretentious series of garments which in style and method of elaboration have everythind in common with the coatly imported waists. Designed for afternoon and evening service, the collection in-Mechlin laces in exquisite designs.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY, MAY POURTEENTH

\$10.00 Dress Waists at \$6.95 Open back, short sleeve model, of handker-chief linen, batiste, Persian lawn or oll-over embroidered Mull, elaborately trimmed with hand embroidery, Baby Irish, Cluny and German Valenciennes laces.

\$7.50 French Lawn Waists at \$4.95 Open back, short sleeve model, with circular or pointed yoke, richly elaborated with German val. laces and Swiss embroideries

Batiste Waists, Special at \$3.98 Open back, short sleeve model, entire back and front of tucks, lace and embroidery in square designs.

The New College Shirt at \$2.98 Of China silk in black or white, with soft collar and cuffs and silk scarf.

FOR MONDAY, MAY FOURTEENTH. 50c Hosiery for Women at 32c Stockings of highly mercerized black liste

thread, sheer and fine, in ingrain and gauze styles, with the character and lustre of silk. \$1.00 Silk Stockings at 50c

Fashioned of pure spun silk in black and colors, with reinforced soles, heels and toes.

Plastique Corsets

An imported corset of the very highest character is the Plastique. Its exclusive control is vested in us. We present an exhaustive series of the new spring and summer models designed for all manner of figures.

Of white summer coutil, or white linon batiste, designed for slight, medium and extremely \$4.00 to \$15.50. full figures. Of fancy silk brooke batiste in the new colors \$7.50 to \$16.50.

Our department affords a complete stock of brasiers, fancy pads and hose supporters.

The May Sale of Undermuslins

INVOLVING AN ENTIRELY NEW SERIES OF Manufacturer's Sample Garments They are dainty garments, adapted from the costly foreign models and fashioned of fine nainsook, elaborately trimmed with

embroideries and Valenciennes laces

The Prices Are at Least One-Third Less Than Regular.

79c., \$1.00, \$1.39, 1.98 to \$2.69 50c., 79c., \$1.00, \$1.39 to \$1.98 Drawers, Gowns, \$1.00, \$1.39, \$1.69, \$1.98 to \$3.95 Chemises, \$1.00, \$1.39, \$1.98, \$2.98 to \$3.95 \$1.00, \$1.39, 1.69, \$1.98 to \$8.95

French Hand Made Lingerie Exclusive garments in the later-day models, which we ourselves did import. The lingerie is exquisitely trimmed with French and eyelet embroideries and French Valenciennes and torchon laces, buttonhole embroideries and ribbons. The prices are from one-fourth to

one-third less than normal. Chemise, \$1.98, \$2.50, \$2.98, \$3.50 to \$4.50 Drawers, \$1.98, \$2.98, \$3.50, \$3.95 to \$4.95 Gowns, \$3.25, \$3.95, \$4.95, \$5.50 to \$8.95

Skirts, \$2.98, \$3.95, \$4.95, \$5.95 to \$8.95

150,000 IMMIGRANTS IN APRIL. The Largest Number in Any One Month in

or low heels, welted soles.

or turn soles.

the History of the Service. WASHINGTON, May 12 .- More than 150, 000 aliens arrived at ports of the United States in April. These are the largest returns for a single month in the history of the turns for a single month in the history of the immigration service. In April, 1905, immigrants to the number of 137,000 were admitted, and in the corresponding month of the preceding year 91,000. Immigration from Russia continued to increase, 30,000 persons from that country having been admitted in April last, as compared with 19,000 in the corresponding month of 1905. For the six months period ended April 30 last there were 526,965 arrivals.

House Committee Makes Publicity Bill More Stringent

WASHINGTON, May 12 .- The House Comnittee on the Election of President, Vice-President and Members of Congress reached President and Members of Congress Rached an agreement to-day to take final action next Saturday on the bill which has been advocated by Perry Belmont providing for publicity of contributions to national and Congress elections. The committee agreed to more stringent provisions than are contained in any of the pending bills against contributions from national banks and kindred institutions which are under Government inspection.



Is free from harmful elements. Its alkalinity destroys mouth acid germs. It permeates the entire tooth and mouth structure with its healthy fragrance. A tonic to the gums. SOZODONT is an article of merit. Its popularity of sixty years will attest to that. Remember SOZODONT.

PROVINCETOWN RELENTS. Admiral Evans's Crews May Play Ball

WASHINGTON, May 12 .- Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry received a despatch from the Selectmen of Provincetown this morning in which they withdraw their objections to the men of Admiral Evans's fleet playing baseball in that city on Sun-In Admiral Evans's report on the situation he said that as the Selectmen of the town represented not only the city. but law and order, he would be governed by their wishes and stop the ball playing. Incidentally, he recommended that Prov-incetown be taken off the itinerary of the fleet's course, and naval officers are of the opinion that this suggestion caused the Selectmen to withdraw their objections. The despatch from the Selectmen, which is signed by George Allen, Herman Cook and C. Austin Cook, is as follows:

We are of the opinion that the petition signed by the Selectmen of Provincetown objecting to ball playing on Sunday was irregular, therefore we withdraw that part of said petition.

SELECTMEN OF PROVINCETOWN.

Everything Quiet in Guadeloupe WASHINGTON, May 12.-Lieutenant-Commander Jones of the gunboat Scorpion which was sent to Guadeloupe last Thurs-

day because of election disturbances, has reported his arrival. He says that every-thing is quiet in Guadeloupe. Army and Navy Orders.

Washington, May 12.—These army orders were issued to-day:
Lieut. Col. John M. Banister, Deputy Surgeon-General, from treatment at general hospital, Washington, to his station.
Dental Surgeon Franklin E. Wing, from Fort Riley to Fort D. A. Russel.
Second Lieut. Frederick H. Svenson, Third Infantry, from Brooklyn to Fort Slocum for observation and treatment.
Major Walter K. Wright, from Seventh to Eighth Infantry.
Major James A. Goodin, from Eighth to Seventh Infantry.
Major Jefferson R. Kean, Surgeon Major, Charles E. Wooding, Surgeon, and Major Charles Lynch, General Staff, detailed to represent the medical department of the army at the fifty-seventh annual meeting of the American Medical Association, Boston, June 5 to 8.
Second Lieut. Frank R. Weeks, artillery corps. is honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

These navy orders were issued: WASHINGTON, May 12 .- These army orders were

These navy orders were issued:
Commander J. B. Milton, to war college, NewMidshipman H. K. Affect. port, R. I.

Midshipman H. K. Aiken and J. B. Goldman,
from the Texas to the New Jersey.

Surgeon J. P. B. Cordeire, placed on the retired
flat.

Movements of Naval Vessels. WASHINGTON, May 12.—The collier Justin has arrived at Hongkong and the gunboat Scorpion at Pointe à Pitre. The gunboat Nashville has sailed from San Pedro de Macoris for San Juan and the tug Choctaw from Norfolk for Washington.

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